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Joseph Brant, the Moravians Zeisberger and Heckewelder, Wm. Henry Harrison, Arent Schuyler de Peyster, and many more, and Mr. Burton prints, in the Appendix, a deed of lands on the southerly shore of Lake Erie, conveyed to John Askin and others by the Chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Messasague Indians, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, in Consideration of the sum of Five Shillings, Halifax Currency, in hand paid, and the yearly rent of Five Shillings of the same currency, at the expiration of every year. The tract of land ceded for this price was about 60 miles in length by 80 miles in breadth, and the canny white men took the precaution of closing the instrument with the declaration that the Indians were perfectly sober at the time of delivering their act and deed.

Das Deutsch-Afrikanische Schutzgebiet. Im amtlichen Auftrage von Dr. Karl Peters. Mit 23 Vollbildern und 21 Textabbildungen, sowie 3 Karten in besonderer Mappe. 8vo. Munchen und Leipzig, Druck und Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, 1895.

In the introductory chapter, Dr. Peters states the various reasons which urge upon Germany the establishment of a colonial empire. These reasons are familiar enough, and there is something almost comical in the dismay with which he regards the spread of the English language. He notes that in the middle of the 18th century there were 9,000,000 of English-speaking persons in the world against 20,000,000 who spoke German, while to-day the numbers are 110-120,000,000 English against 60 or 70,000,000 Germans. He quotes Sir Charles Dilke's triumphant exclamation that the world is rapidly becoming English, and lays the responsibility for this disastrous change upon the German immigration into the English-speaking countries. Even if Sir Charles were right, there would still be cakes and ale and Germans, more or less numerous, might live their lives and speak their speech; but Sir Charles is not right. He and Dr. Peters see an imaginary world. The real world contains 1,300,000,000 of persons who speak neither English nor German, and very many of them propose to manage their own affairs.

It is a fact that the German emigration has been lost to Germany, and also that much the larger part of it has found its way to the United States. The record, as printed in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1895, shows that the combined immigration into the United States from Germany and Austria, for the 72 years, 1821-1893, amounted to 5,715,110. This respectable number does not

go far towards accounting for Dr. Peters's 50,000,000 missing Germans. Even if these were accounted for, they would only put the two races on an equality, and Dr. Peters implies that the Germans ought to have maintained their superiority.

The description of German East Africa, its resources and prospects, is written with knowledge and sobriety and good sense. The German possessions are neither the best nor the worst on the coast. There are tracts which offer the requisite conditions for successful culture: good soil, heat and a supply of water. If the country is neither a Ceylon nor an India, its most sterile districts nowhere sink to the level of the real desert. With roads and railroads and steady, well-directed industry applied to the soil, the future prosperity of this broad region, nearly twice the size of the Empire, is assured. About a fourth part of the area is at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and may be regarded as suitable for European settlement; but the Europeans seem to be more interested in dividing than in settling Africa.

Dr. Peters's book is full of information, some of it of a superfluous kind. The *giant mountain*, Kilimanjaro, fascinates him, and, on p. 114, he takes the trouble to go through a calculation of its mass. This amounts, according to him, to 6,414 cubic kilometres, the weight of which is 12,828,000,000,000,000 kilogrammes, or 12,828 milliards of tons. It may be doubted whether any mountain was ever so handled before; but how does Dr. Peters know that Kilimanjaro is solid and not a bubble, or hollow mockery, on the face of the earth?

Numerous and excellent illustrations and three folding maps add to the value of this work.

Sopra Tre Speciali Projezioni Meridiane e i Mappamondi Ovali del Secolo XVI. M. Fiorini. 8vo. (reprint.) Roma, Società Geografica Italiana. 1895.

In this pamphlet Prof. Fiorini continues his instructive studies in cartography. The three special projections indicated in the title are: that proposed by the Arab geographer Albiruni in the year 1000, and adopted by Nicolosi, Delisle and Arrowsmith; that of Roger Bacon, which was sometimes employed in the sixteenth century; and that to which Prof. Fiorini gives the name of *equidistant meridian projection*. This last was in favour during part of the sixteenth century, and later examples of it are found in the Mercator Atlas of 1623 and in Fournier's *Hydrographie*, of 1667.

The oval projection, of which the *Typus Orbis Terrarum* in the